

"Ah, and who fined you now?"
"That's telling just. Twice a
month in there who's either a justice
of peace or a piece of justice
—I don't know which; and he's
left-handed in both ways."

The Daily Union Telegraph.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 12th, 1864.

The Monroe Doctrine and the President's Message.

If it were not a "bull," we would be inclined to say that, perhaps the most striking feature in the President's Message, is the way in which he refers to the "Monroe Doctrine." In the language of a staid orator we may say that he refers to it in dignified silence, and with the most marked eloquence. The hypocritical, not to say outrageous manner in which Louis Napoleon has struck at a doctrine so dear to every American heart, and so essential to American peace and security, in transplanting the sickly growth of European Monarchy upon the ruins of Republican Mexico, might, at another time, have well called forth the President's most earnest maledictions and severity of tone. But with a wise foreboding, and a statesmanlike dignity, the late Message apparently ignores, as well the duplicity, as the evident outrage of the French Emperor. Notwithstanding this apparent indifference, it is evident that Mr. Lincoln is not unmindful of what is transpiring around him, and that he only awaits the proper time to hurl against the "Nephew of his Uncle" those thunders which are now but repressed in every loyal American's breast. His quiet and apparently indifferent remark, that "our relations with Mexico remain unchanged," is significant, and will convey to the wily Napoleon a deeper threat than would a wordy protest against his course. At a time when the legitimate government of Juarez in Mexico, has almost been expelled from the territory by French arms, and when, to all appearance, Maximilian has been seated firmly on the throne, and is administering the government almost without contest—his *de facto* government, recognized by all the important powers of Europe, to be told that "our relations with Mexico remain unchanged," is a sufficient hint, to France, that notice of its infraction of the Monroe doctrine is but held in abeyance by our country, and that at the proper time it will receive our attention.

There be those wordy patriots, who, notwithstanding the troubles which the rebellion has thrown around us, would yet cast down the gauntlet to France and provoke a foreign war, while yet our hands are full. But with a prudence and a wisdom not to be shaken by popular clamor, or the denunciations of windy patriots, Mr. Lincoln silently, yet significantly, bides his time. He recognizes that for the present, and until the rebellion is crushed, the Government has enough to do, and that to undertake more would be foolish, if not hazardous. One may well admire the courage of that specimen of the bovine species which bravely attempted to butt the locomotive off the track. However much he may doubt the discretion of the animal. It is just so with this Mexican embroglio. It would be all very fine, and very valorous, to take up arms against France, while the rebels are uncrushed, but in the eyes of the most thoughtful of Americans, it would be decidedly indiscreet. By his silence on a question which undoubtedly is attracting the attention of all Europe, and which is uppermost in every American's mind. Mr. Lincoln has said as plainly as though couched in Saxon words, that Napoleon and his poor tool, Maximilian, will be called to a strict account at an early day.

We are gratified that the Message indulges in none of that blustering patriotism so peculiar to American oratory and American literature. It could accomplish no good, and the silence of the President on a subject of such vast importance, does more of evil to the French throne and the Mexican farce, than could a wordy fanfare about the "Monroe Doctrine" and Republican institutions on the American continent.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION TELEGRAPH.)

Nashville, Dec. 9th.

The weather is very cold, with a heavy storm of snow and hail all day, and the rebel lines in our front appear intact, and there are no indications of an attack. There was some sharp musketry firing in front of the 4th corps—several wounded on both sides. The excitement in town has nearly subsided and no apprehensions for the safety of the city may be felt.

The gun boats went down the river to-day to a point where the rebel batteries are located, and engaged them, and drove the rebels back from the river, and silenced their guns. They then returned to the city.

Deserters who came in to-day say that Hood will soon attack the Union forces.

New York, Dec. 10th.

The Herald's Potomac correspondent states that for the last few days, owing to the annoyance of rebel firing upon working parties at the Dutch Gap Canal, a portion of three regiments of colored infantry and a section of Morten's fifth regular artillery, under Gen. Ludlow, crossed to the north side of the James, drove back the rebels, and effected a lodgement at the terminus of the canal, where they had entrenched themselves, thus protecting the laborers on the canal. The rebel batteries subsequently opened upon the position but did no harm.

Burbridge and his forces were at Dean Station, in East Tennessee, on Tuesday. This movement to his front caused Breckenridge to fall back with his main force towards Bells Gap.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE LAWS OF UTAH.

No. 3.

Every Act, under the Provisional Government, incorporating towns in the Territory conferred upon the municipal Courts thereof the right and power to issue writs of Habeas Corpus and try the same. After the organization of the Territorial Legislature this right and power was limited to the Supreme, District or Probate Courts "or the Judge thereof," and said writ being issued from any of the Courts named, can be served in any part of the Territory. There is no authority in the Act creating the Territory for the Legislature to confer upon Probate Courts the right to issue writs of Habeas Corpus and try the same.

Needy politicians outside of Utah may be interested in the statement that the law authorizes the Common Council of any incorporated town to impose a fine of One hundred dollars upon any person—for each offense—wherein he refuses to accept any office in, or under the Corporation to which he may have been elected or appointed.

The fall of a Judge or Justice of the Peace having an interest in the case at issue, or having ties of consanguinity with either of the parties does not disqualify him from trying the case unless objected to previous to the parties joining issue and introducing testimony; further than this—if a defendant has reasonable objection to the Court and the objection is found to be good, the case cannot be removed to another Court unless by consent of both parties and the Court before which the case may then be. It thus appears that if, after testimony has been introduced it is discovered that the Judge is interested in the property or question in issue or has ties of consanguinity with either party, his judgment must be accepted, because the objection to his trying the case was not made before the parties joined issue and introduced testimony—and pursuing the subject still further—if any of these objections should be proved before testimony is introduced the case cannot then, even, be removed to another Court without the consent of both parties and the Court.

OFF FOR INDIA.—It is said that upwards of nine hundred women are going out to India to be employed on various telegraphic lines of communication.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY,
Great Salt Lake City,
December 12th, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The assembling of the Legislature of a country which is governed by a written constitution and laws, is an event of great interest to all of its inhabitants. It is then that the actual condition of the State is to be investigated, and such provisions adopted as will secure to every individual his just and equal rights, and promote the general welfare.

Congress, representing the sovereignty of the United States, exercises over a Territory the combined powers of the General and of a State Government. It legislates for the people of the United States, and specially for those of a Territory. It confers on a Territorial Legislature a portion only of its powers; reserving to itself the right to enact special laws, and to disapprove of any act passed by a Territorial Legislature.

The legislative power and authority of this Territory is vested in the Governor and Legislative Assembly. It extends to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of the act establishing this Government, and other laws of the United States. It is declared in the Organic Act, that the Constitution and laws of the United States are extended over and to be in force in the Territory of Utah, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

It becomes our duty, therefore, under these limitations, to enact such laws as are necessary and suitable to the circumstances of the Territory.

The general laws now in force appear, from the examinations heretofore given them by my predecessors and by the judiciary, to require amendment in several of their provisions.

To you, gentlemen, is particularly referred those local subjects of legislation with which, it is presumed, you are personally acquainted, from your places of residence, from your own observations, or in regard to which you may have received accurate information.

The erection of bridges over the rivers on the main thoroughfares, the grading of roads through the canyons, and the construction of CANALS for irrigation, by which the now waste lands in the valleys of Bear river, Weber, Jordan and Sevier, may be brought into cultivation and rendered productive. I respectfully commend to your consideration. Indeed, grants of land to be reclaimed by irrigation or made habitable by those canals, may with propriety be solicited of Congress to aid in their construction, and there is no doubt that a memorial to that body for this object, would receive attention, and the appropriation be made.

But, excessive legislation, I think, is to be avoided as one of the greatest evils with which a community can be afflicted. Numerous laws, or complicated systems, or frequent and sudden changes, are dangerous to private rights and to the liberties of the people. The freest country with a constitutional government, is that which is governed by the fewest legislative enactments.

I congratulate you upon the discoveries of coal, iron, lead, copper, and of the precious metals, which have been made during the past year, in the western, eastern and southern sections of the Territory; and also upon the new settlements which have been formed in their vicinity. While we cannot but regard Agriculture as the first and most important interest in this country, and, therefore, entitled to every encouragement which can be bestowed by Government. The MINES, valuable on their own account, may also be considered tributary to that interest, and their development worthy of the attention of the legislature and of every citizen who desires to increase the wealth and promote the prosperity of the Territory.

The peaceable and friendly conduct of the Indians towards our citizens and the travelers through every section of the Territory, since the treaties which were concluded with them in the year 1863—so different from that of former years—cannot be too highly appreciated and commended. These are the first Treaties ever made by the United States with the bands of Shoshonees; and it is somewhat remarkable that they have adhered to their stipulations with a fidelity equal to that of most civilized nations.

It is considered, however, that we are chiefly indebted to the presence and efficiency of the United States troops, and the signal defeat of Bear Hunter and his allies by them, for the first manifestation of a friendly spirit; and that in fact, we have no security for their faithful compliance with the stipulations of their treaties—nor with those which may be

formed with other Tribes, in these mountains—but in the continued military occupation of the most eligible sites for the protection of the people in every part of the Territory; an occupation which seems to be equally demanded for the security of the life and property of the peaceable citizens and traveler against the brigand attacks and depredations of white men.

It is provided in those treaties, that the President of the United States may at any time make Reservations of such districts in the country of the Shoshone nation as he may deem eligible for the use of the bands. It would be of great advantage to our citizens and to the Indians, if the Reservations were designated soon, and these bands induced to become permanently located upon them. I recommend the adoption of a memorial to the President and Congress, expressing your views on this subject, and asking for an appropriation to enable him to carry these treaties into effect.

The operation of these treaties with the Indians of the north has been so beneficial to them and to our citizens, that we cannot but anticipate the same from treaties with those of the south. The road from Salt Lake City—the true capital of Utah, for here are its wealth and intelligence concentrated—to Arizona and Southern California, must become one of the principal thoroughfares through the Territory, and the proffered route of a railway to navigable waters.

The most convenient outlet for the productions of the GREAT BASIN to the Pacific Ocean appears to be by this route and the Colorado. This river is now navigated by several steamboats from the Gulf of California to a point very near our southern boundary; and if amicable relations are established with the Indians through whose country the road passes, and with those inhabiting the banks of that stream, we may expect to see soon a large commercial town built at the head of navigation, where the trade of Utah will have its depot, and our enterprising merchants their warehouses filled with the rich products of these valleys and of the Indies.

It is understood a bill containing an appropriation for treaties with the Utah nation passed one of the Houses of Congress at its last session; and I shall be glad of the opportunity to unite with you in a memorial for the passage of the bill by the other House, and for its approval by the President.

Under a proper system, there is no doubt many of the individuals of these bands may in a short time become herdsmen or agriculturalists; and a residence by white men in the valleys of these mountains rendered thereby safe from their hostilities and depredations.

In connection with this subject, of the opening of the communication with the Colorado and the establishing new settlements upon its borders, it has occurred to me that it would be of great advantage to all engaged in those enterprises if the jurisdiction of this Territory was extended over that region, where now there is none. If you should concur in the importance of this measure to the people and to the Government, I would respectfully invite you to unite with me in a memorial to Congress to add to Utah, for temporary purposes of government, that portion of the Territory of Arizona which is situated North and West of Colorado river.

Schools and the means of education, ought to be provided in every settlement in the Territory. Without this is done, the mass of the people will soon become grossly ignorant, the abject slaves of wealth and power and the miserable dupes of every charlatan in religion or in politics. To your wisdom I commend this most important subject for legislation; and sincerely hope a system may be devised by which all the children of a proper age in the Territory may within the ensuing year be counted in private or public schools.

The Annual Reports of the Treasurer and Auditor are presented to you for your inspection.

The application of the people of this Territory for admission into the Union as a State, is yet pending before Congress, and it is hoped it may receive the favorable action of that body, either by the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, or the passage of an act to enable the people to form a Constitution and State government.

And, I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I shall cordially cooperate with you in the adoption of such measures as you may propose which are calculated to enlighten the people, protect their rights of person and property, secure to them their civil and religious freedom, or advance their prosperity and happiness.

JAMES DUANE DOTY.

An old Western traveler will scarcely recognize the "Father of Waters." These years ago the broad bottom of the Mississippi was everywhere dotted with those beautiful steamers which are the peculiar pride and boast of the West; innumerable towns and cities were springing up along her banks, and everything bore the impress of a prosperous and happy people. The change now presented is sickening and disheartening. Below this point scarce a steamer is to be met, and even at Memphis an arrival at the levee is a matter of great moment, and a New Orleans boat is one of the sensations of the day.

Plantations are deserted, towns and cities are going to waste, except at those points where waves the flag of America and the "dogs of war," poking their grim visages from the embrasures, proclaim the place a military post. At all other points even residence is dangerous, on account of the predatory bands of guerrillas who lay the country under tribute; consequently little land is cultivated and thousands of the inhabitants have fled to escape the horrors of such a state of affairs.

UNION VARIETIES.

WILL perform at the CAMP THEATRE on Monday and Thursday evening, until further notice, with a change of programme each night. dec 14

SCOTT, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS,

(Successors of Powers, Newman & Co.)

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

(Goldie's old Drug Store.)

Receive Moneys on Deposit,

Buy Gold,

Sold Gold,

and Exchange.

Pay interest on Time Deposits, by special agreement, and transact a General Banking Business.

CORRESPONDENTS:

METROPOLITAN BANK, N.Y. CITY.

DREXEL & CO., Phila., Pa.

SCOTT, KERR & CO., Leavenworth, Kansas.

dec 14

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York.

W. L. BAKER, O.S.L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Cash or Currency sold on New York.

San Francisco, Cal.

Virginia City, Idaho.

Denver City, Colorado.

Atchison, Kansas.

Portland, Oregon.

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue stamps for sale.

AUSTIN M. CLARK, J. W. KERR, MILLER W. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN.

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with the Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

BOUNTIES! BOUNTIES!!

The Highest Price Paid for

CALIFORNIA BOUNTIES,

—AT THE—

San Francisco Clothing House.

dec 14

AARON NEWFIELD.

Local Matters.

WAGGON CAMP.—Written by Geo. H. Carroll, formerly of the Camp Douglas Band, and lately mustered out of the service, dated at Denver, Nov. 28, '64, in which he says that the sufferings they have endured and the hardships they have undergone, are beyond the imagination of those who have not undertaken a journey across the plains in the winter season. His party were thirty-two days in reaching Denver—traveling through snow two and three feet in depth, and were compelled to change their conveyance three times during the trip—they have been completely snow-bound for two and three days at a time on three or four different occasions; they lost several mules, and had been obliged to pull their wagons for miles, by hitching long ropes thereto. He has succeeded in reaching Denver. Some of his party were obliged to winter in Julesburg and Fort Halleck. He writes that all articles of provision and produce are equally high in prices at Denver as in Salt Lake City, and that wages are no better. Board is \$12 to \$15 per week. He gives the names of his party as follows: Murstadi; E. Dunnington; R. R. Taylor; Pullen; three brothers, Joseph, Henry and Martin. Forbes, and John Heywood. Heywood is working at his trade (blacksmithing) at Denver; the others are doing nothing, but are looking for work. They all express the wish that they had remained until spring ere they left Utah.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We present to our readers in this issue the Annual Message of His Excellency, Gov. Doty, yesterday read to the Legislature. It is a clear and creditable document, with which all interested in the prosperity of the Territory should be well satisfied. The late hour at which we received the copy, precludes a more lengthy notice.

"It is to be hoped" that Sherman may be pleased to inform the Southern Press—from what point he intends to telegraph to them—that he will let them know where he is.

"Little Mac" wonders if his "snakey friends" won't advise him to accept of a barouche and four. He is anxious to have a "grand review" on the 4th of March next.

The newly organized Camp Brass Band are rapidly becoming proficient in "tooting their horns under the leadership of their leader, Langhans."

We engaged a big load of wood some days since, but we imagine the contractor has concluded not to think that it is due.

The recent storm performed some serious freaks—in California—and no inconsiderable destruction to property has been the result.

The Utah community can purchase flour and grain at prices regardless of the prescribed rate of the saintly convention that once had a sitting.

That thorough soldier and excellent officer, Maj. Edw. McGarry, has been promoted to Colonel of the 2d Cav. C. V.

The Dress Parade on Sunday last, in Camp, was witnessed by a number of ladies and gentlemen from the city.

Lieut. Col. A. A. C. Williams, 1st Bat. N. T. Vol., left Camp for Fort Bridger, U. T., on Saturday last.

There is fine skating with us these days, and the young men are losing no time in enjoying the amusement.

The Montana Legislature convenes on the 12th inst.

Gen. Connor left Camp on Sunday morning, for a visit in Rush Valley.

Maj. O'Neill, 2d Cav. C. V., has left Fort Bridger, U. T., for Monterey, California.

PRICE OF GOLD.

COIN—25. DIME—10.35; BOISE 10.32.

UTAH LEGISLATURE.

XIV ANNUAL SESSION.

The following is a list of both branches of the Utah Legislature, convened in Salt Lake City, on the 12th inst.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.
Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit and Green River Counties—Wilford Woodruff, Albert Carrington, Daniel Spencer, Joseph A. Young. These Councilors hold over from last session, except Joseph A. Young, elected to fill vacancy in place of Daniel H. Wells.

Davis and Morgan Counties—Charles C. Rich.
Weber and Box Elder Counties—Lorenzo Snow.

Cache County—Ezra T. Benson.
Utah and Wasatch Counties—L. E. Harrington, Asa Johnson.
Millard and Juab Counties—Amasa M. Lyman.

Sanpete County—Orson Hyde.
Iron and Beaver Counties—George A. Smith.

Washington County—Erastus Snow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington and Kahn—Jacob Yates.

Iron—Silas S. Smith.

Beaver—W. C. Cox.

Millard—Thos. Callister.

Juab—Saml. Pitchforth.

Sanpete—R. N. Allred and Wm. Anderson.

Utah—Albert K. Thutber, Joseph E. Johnson and David Cluff, Jr.

Wasatch—Wm. H. Wall.

Summit and Green River—Henry W. Brizzee.

Great Salt Lake—John Taylor, E. D. Woolley, A. P. Rockwood, J. V. Long.

F. D. Richards and John Van Cott.

Tooele—John Rowberry.

Davis and Morgan—Horton H. Haight and Chas. T. Peterson.

Weber—Lorin Farr and Channery W. West.

Box Elder—Jonathan C. Wright.

Cuche and Richland—Peter Wanglin and Wm. C. Preston.

INFAMY OF THE REBEL GENERALS.

—One uniform course on the part of the generals commanding the rebels in the invasion of Missouri, from Price downward, has marked their progress through the state. In each town and village the citizens have been assured by Price, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, by Marmaduke, Shelby, Clark, and others, that there would be no conscription, no seizure of private property without compensation, and no violence to the people who remained quietly in their homes; but the invariable sequel has been that as soon as the backs of the leaders have been turned, the rebel bushwhackers have entered upon a wholesale system of conscription and lawlessness. Recently in Lexington the Confederate officers who first took possession issued a proclamation assuring the citizens that they would be safe in their homes; but the very first night the bushwhackers were let loose in the town. They appropriated money, jewelry, and other property, where ever they could find it, and told the sufferers, men and women, that if they complained they would be shot the next day. Stores in Booneville, Glasgow, Brunswick, Keytesville, Paris, Huntsville, and other towns in the interior, were robbed in the same manner. Of course, Stirling Price is aware of this, and yet he has taken no steps to prevent it. These measures have made many moderate rebels quite firm Union men, and have certainly done the rebels no good.—*Sac. Rec.*

SWINDLED.—It turns out that Fernando Wood has swindled Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas out of her homestead. The late Senator's property in Chicago had been mortgaged; Wood secured the mortgages, foreclosed them, sold the property clandestinely, by which operation Mrs. Douglas, who is poor, was swindled out of about \$75,000.

GAMBALDI ON THE AMERICAN WAR.—In a letter to the editor of *La Nation Suisse*, Gambaldi says:

I desire to add my name to the 4,000 citizens of Geneva who have addressed the United States in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the abolition of slavery, and I hope in so doing to obtain the approbation of the liberal press, and of all my fellow-citizens. Glory to Switzerland! That old home of liberty deserves to stand in the vanguard of human emancipation. From a fatality now weighing on nations, we see great people grow less and even disappear before the lying flattery of despotism, and champions of freedom become the police of tyranny. Well, let Switzerland take the lead till nations repent. Tyrants pass away; nations are immortal. What avails a minority? We shall conquer by the aid of our old traditions; and we shall again see tyranny melt before the popular phalanx as snow before the sun. We shall conquer because we have right, justice and brotherhood on our side. Let me now call the attention of Switzerland to a great fact. The American republics present to the world the spectacle of the connection of the peoples. An aggression against the Peruvian territory, completed by the Spanish Bourbons, has raised a cry of shame and vengeance from all the sister nations. If the elder sister of republics will send one word of comfort to her suffering sister, it would be a striking contrast to the shameful league of tyrants against liberty, which we now see in Europe. Mind this: Poland swamped by Russia, amid the apathy of all, is the first step to return to the barbarism of middle ages. If the "partition" disgraced the eighteenth, the destruction of Poland is a lasting blot on the nineteenth century. Alas! our civilization as yet is but false.

GENERAL GRANT.—The London News pays the following just tribute to General U. S. Grant, the hero of the war. It says:

"It is an ascertained fact that no fewer than 74 per cent. of the wounded in the military hospitals are native Americans. The real cause of the present success is the man who commands. Immovably resolute and collected amidst difficulties, he is not only instructed in the principles of war, but he has the rare sagacity to select able officers. Like all great commanders, he arranges his own plans and acts upon his own responsibility. Like the Duke of Wellington, Grant disdains to hold a council of war; and if he ever should hold one, he would probably act against the advice of the majority. He has perfect confidence in himself; his officers have perfect confidence in him. Experience has proved his military capacity, and it is obvious that the ablest men in the Northern army willingly regard him as their chief.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—We learn that J. H. Jewett, Esq., received a despatch yesterday from Fort Churchill, N. T., giving the painful intelligence that his brother was shot on Thursday, and supposed to be dangerously wounded. We did not learn particulars. Mr. Jewett left this morning for Fort Churchill.—*Ap. Bee.*

G. Rosenbaum, L. Newman, 180000 NEW 10 JAVIRA.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

MEAT MARKET.

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE PUBLIC THAT

THEY HAVE

Now Opened

LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY,

Choicest Meats

Will Always be on Hand:

BEEF,
PORK,
MUTTON,
VEAL,
LAMB,
PORK SAUSAGE, HEAD CHEESE,
LIVER SAUSAGE,
CORNED BEEF,
CORNED PORK,
PICKLED TONGUE,
TRIPE,
BREADED,
SWEET BREADS,
And everything in the business.

And everything in the business.

THE patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited for this establishment.

Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes of customers, and orders sent by the young will have the same prompt attention.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

N. B.—Patrons will have their Meats sent to any part of the City

FREE OF CHARGE!

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

LEES & SHOEBRIDGE,

SALT LAKE CITY.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS.

SIEGEL & CO.'S

CLOTHING HALL,

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple St.,

Great Salt Lake City.

WE have on hand the most complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

Ready Made Clothing

ever brought into this Territory, consisting of

every variety of

OVER-COATS (with and without Capes),

DRESS COATS OF ALL STYLES,

PANTS,

VESTS,

SHIRTS,

HATS,

CAPS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

BLANKETS, ETC.

together with a special assortment of notions

of all kinds, which we will sell at prices that

will

DEFY COMPETITION,

In order to make room for more

GOODS ON THE ROAD.

Liberal advantages offered to

Country Dealers.

at a member of the place,

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple St.

at

SIEGEL & CO.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

THIS LARGE AND EXCELLENT HOTEL HAS

BREKEN open so long to the public, that it is

unnecessary for the proprietor to give any

recommendation, except that it has lately been

re-modeled and re-fitted with extensive additions,

has First Class accommodations, good,

clean Beds, and Tables supplied with the

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

In connection with the House is a B.A. always

furnished with the choicest brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

nov14

F. LITTLE, Proprietor.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL.

State Street, Salt Lake City.

One and a-half blocks south of Temple.

THE subscriber having recently re-modelled and

refitted up in good style the house of F. L.

Little, is now fully prepared to accommodate any

number of guests with first class

accommodations and table.

The table will be always supplied with the

best and most choice of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

nov14

F. LITTLE, Proprietor.

Fun at Home.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home good people! Don't shut up your house lest you should lose your pets, and your hearts, lest a heart-broken slave should come of the dusty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought at other and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of a home is worth the embrace of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.—*Soc. Bee.*

AGAINST THE USE OF DEADLY WEAPONS.—The Vigilance Committee of Virginia City, Montana Territory, recently passed the following preamble and resolution, and circulated it in the shape of posters:

"To all whom it may concern: Whereas, a number of cases have occurred in our community, where men have used, or threatened to use, concealed weapons, in questionable cases of self-defense: Now, therefore,

Resolved, That in future, any person who uses, or attempts to use any pistols, or any other deadly weapons, except for the protection of life and property, and in that case only as a last resort, shall be visited with summary punishment."

BRAGGING IN ADVANCE.—The *Richmond Sentinel* of the 6th of August indulged in the following brag, which read in the light of subsequent events, wears an air of the ridiculous:

"Let Sherman gain two great victories over us, and he and his army are ours. But we will have them on cheaper and better terms. He will gain no victory. His lines of communication will be cut off. He will be compelled to attack Hood behind his intrenchments—will be defeated; and seeing no hope of escape, he and his army will surrender at discretion."

GEN. WARREN.—Gen. Warren, says an exchange, is conceded to be the greatest working general in the army. He often superintends working parties in person, and often adds example by using the ax or pick, and he can handle a spade quite as well as an Army Corps, and vice versa. General Warren is very striking in bearing and appearance, and after seeing him once you are likely to know him ever after. He is on the sunny side of forty, tall and slim, straight as an arrow, complexion dark, face shaven clean, excepting moustache, hair worn long, reaching to the collar of his coat, straight and black as an Indian's; his eyes are black and deep set; his nose is aquiline, and anything but small.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

Beginners in the public mind, soon open their

NEW STORE,

Overland Stage Line Office,

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

Largest

And

Best

Assorted

STOCK

MERCHANDISE

Ever brought to this City.

We shall have

Everything that is to be found;

FIRST CLASS STORE.

We shall also keep the store we now occupy where we will always have on hand a

Fine and Well

ASSORTED STOCK

Clothing and Furnishing

Goods.

Liberal Deduction Made

to

COUNTRY DEALERS.

Flour, Grain and other Produce taken, for which the regular prices will be allowed.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

GILBERT & SONS,

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in

Groceries,

Provisions,

Clothing,

Hardware,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Stationery,

School Books,

All kinds of Preserves, Pie and Can Fruits.

Cents,

Pants,

Vests,

Hats,

Caps,

Boots,

Shoes,

Gloves,

Handkerchiefs,

And a Splendid Assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a Large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Silks,

Lawns,

Cambrics,

Calicoes,

Cherries,

Chambrays,

Flannels,

Shawls,

Ribbons,

Laces,

Hose,

And a well selected assortment of

Fancy, and Toilet Articles,

Such as

Hair Brushes,

Tooth Brushes,

Fish Brushes,

Nail Brushes,

Coarse and

Fine Combs,

And a Choice Selection of

Fondues and Perfumeries.

Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Remember the place, next door to the Salt Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

GILBERT & SONS.

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

Freight to Hannack City!

Freight to Boise City!

Freight to Idaho City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any

amount of Transportation, for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by

Mule or Ox Teams,

To the above, or other points, with

Safety and Dispatch,

And upon—

REASONABLE TERMS.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 21, 1864.

MULES.

I have Fifty Head of

Large, Young, and Well Broke

AMERICAN MULES,

Which I will exchange for

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS:

FLOUR OR HAY.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 21, 1864.

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

TO VIRGINIA CITY, MONT. TERR., BY FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

United States Mail

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. T.

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage, East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE.

BETWEEN

Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California.

And a perfect line of communication between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this line are

Neat and Commodious,

And special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. T.

Is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the through trip

INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS.

Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,

EVERY DAY,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

H. S. RUMFELD, Agent.

Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

Atlantic and Pacific States.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,

To and from Atchison, Kansas, Nebraska City and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City leave every morning at ten o'clock.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE, ATCHISON and NEBRASKA CITY.

In charge of the most competent and trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Montana, via. East Hannack City. Also,

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Hannack City.

Time to Denver, 5 days. Time to Atchison & Nebraska City, 7 days.

H. S. RUMFELD, Agent.